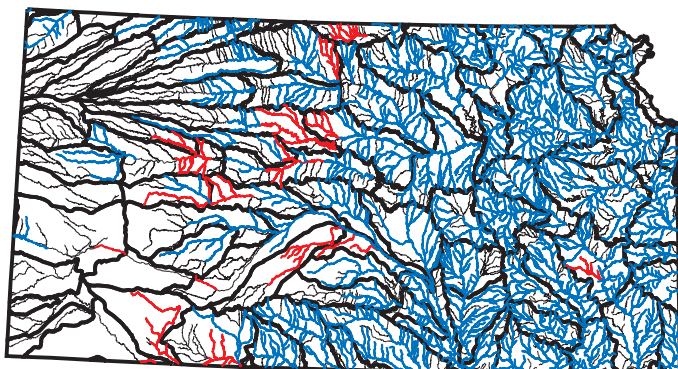


Kansas



— Fully Supporting
— Not Supporting
— Basin Boundaries
(USGS 6-Digit Hydrologic Unit)

This map depicts aquatic life use support status.

For a copy of the Kansas 1996 305(b) report, contact:

Mike Butler
Kansas Department of Health
and Environment
Office of Science and Support
Forbes Field, Building 740
Topeka, KS 66620
(913) 296-5580

Surface Water Quality

Kansas reports that 74% of the 19,330 perennial stream miles assessed from 1991 through 1995 did not support at least one of the beneficial designated uses. Major causes of nonsupport were suspended solids, fecal coliform bacteria, dissolved solids, oxidizable organic wastes, and pesticides. Impairment of streams was attributed to agriculture, habitat modification, natural sources, resource extraction, hydromodification, and ground water withdrawal. Nonpoint source effects were more widespread than point source effects.

The majority (85%) of the 291 public lakes assessed during the reporting period were impaired for at

least one use. The major causes of impairment were pesticides, suspended solids, eutrophication, and turbidity. Sources of impairment include agriculture, municipal point sources, natural sources, and hydro-modification. The trophic status of 70% of monitored lake acres was found to be stable over time.

Of the public wetlands in Kansas, 60% fully support but are threatened for noncontact recreational and food procurement use, and 36% fully support but are threatened for chronic aquatic life use support. Trophic status studies indicated that 58% of the wetlands were stable over time.

Ground Water Quality

The primary ambient ground water monitoring is conducted by the Kansas Department of Health and Environment's (KDHE) ground water quality monitoring network composed of 242 different types of wells (e.g., public water supply, irrigation, rural-domestic). Nitrate contamination is of major concern. From 1991 through 1995, nitrate concentrations exceeded EPA's Maximum Contaminant Level in 12% of 681 well samples. These exceedances were attributed primarily to human activities, natural conditions, or both. Other concerns of ground water contamination included the presence of volatile organic compounds, heavy metals, petroleum products, and/or bacteria. The major sources of contamination included industrial facilities, spills, leaking or overflowing lagoons, leaking storage tanks, mineral extraction activities, agricultural operations, and, in some areas, natural constituents.

Programs to Restore Water Quality

A Local Environmental Protection Program provides financial assistance to 97 of the State's 105 counties to develop and implement a comprehensive plan for protection of the local environment.

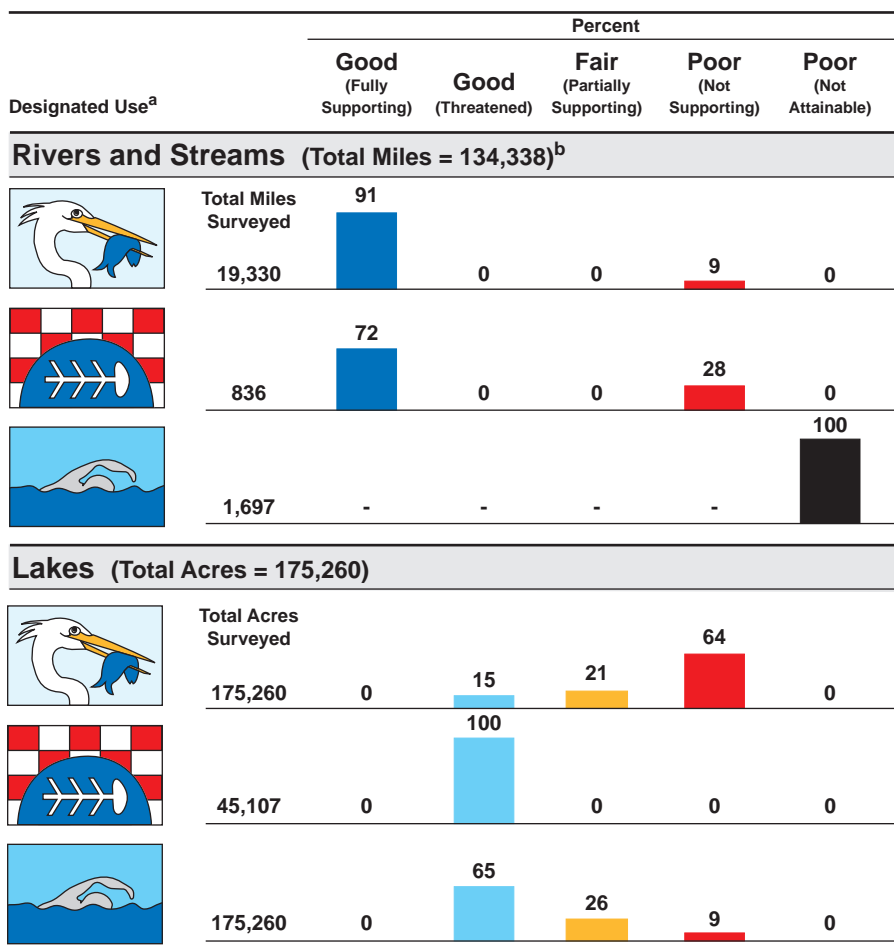
The Point Source Pollution Program regulates wastewater treatment systems of municipal, Federal, industrial, and commercial sewage facilities, storm water, and certain larger livestock operations. Smaller livestock facilities and other diffuse sources of pollutants are addressed by the Non Point Source Control Program. The Federal Construction Grants Program, Kansas Water Pollution Control Revolving Fund, and Community Development Block Grant Programs directed funds, mainly to upgrade large wastewater treatment facilities serving cities, resulting in documented water quality improvements in receiving streams at several locations.

Several lake restoration/rehabilitation efforts were implemented under the Clean Lakes Program.

Programs to Assess Water Quality

Every year, KDHE collects and analyzes about 1,500 surface water samples, 50 aquatic macroinvertebrate samples, and 40 composite fish tissue samples from stations located throughout the State. Wastewater samples are collected at about 50 municipal sewage treatment plants, 20 industrial facilities, and 3 Federal facilities to evaluate compliance with discharge permit requirements. KDHE also conducts special studies and prepares about 100 site-specific water quality summaries at the request of private citizens or other interested parties.

Individual Use Support in Kansas



- Not reported in a quantifiable format or unknown.

^a A subset of Kansas' designated uses appears in this figure. Refer to the State's 305(b) report for a full description of the State's uses.

^b Includes nonperennial streams that dry up and do not flow all year.

^c Kansas designated uses do not address swimming beaches. Refer to the Kansas 305(b) report on contact recreational use.

Note: Figures may not add to 100% due to rounding.